

THE
DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.
Priced as follows:
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ESTABLISHED 1841

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
3.50 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
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tion at the Company's Office. No Season
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General Managers

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TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.										UP TRAINS.									
Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	Stations	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Through Express
CANTON	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	LAN FERRY	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35
SHUN CHAI	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	LAN FERRY	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
SHUN CHAI	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	LAN FERRY	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
SHUN CHAI	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	LAN FERRY	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
SHUN CHAI	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	LAN FERRY	4.55	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55
SHUN CHAI	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	LAN FERRY	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
SHUN CHAI	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	LAN FERRY	5.05	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05
SHUN CHAI	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	LAN FERRY	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
SHUN CHAI	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	LAN FERRY	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
SHUN CHAI	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	LAN FERRY	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
SHUN CHAI	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	LAN FERRY	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25
SHUN CHAI	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	LAN FERRY	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
SHUN CHAI	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	LAN FERRY	5.35	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
SHUN CHAI	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	LAN FERRY	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40
SHUN CHAI	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	LAN FERRY	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
SHUN CHAI	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	LAN FERRY	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50
SHUN CHAI	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	LAN FERRY	5.55	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
SHUN CHAI	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	LAN FERRY	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
SHUN CHAI	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	LAN FERRY	6.05	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05
SHUN CHAI	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	LAN FERRY	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10
SHUN CHAI	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	LAN FERRY	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
SHUN CHAI	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	LAN FERRY	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20
SHUN CHAI	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	LAN FERRY	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25
SHUN CHAI	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	LAN FERRY	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
SHUN CHAI	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	LAN FERRY	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
SHUN CHAI	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	LAN FERRY	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40
SHUN CHAI	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	LAN FERRY	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
SHUN CHAI	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	LAN FERRY	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
SHUN CHAI	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	LAN FERRY	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
SHUN CHAI	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	LAN FERRY	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
SHUN CHAI	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	LAN FERRY	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05
SHUN CHAI	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	LAN FERRY	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10
SHUN CHAI	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	LAN FERRY	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHUN CHAI	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	LAN FERRY	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
SHUN CHAI	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	LAN FERRY	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25
SHUN CHAI	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	LAN FERRY	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
SHUN CHAI	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	LAN FERRY	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35
SHUN CHAI	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	LAN FERRY	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40
SHUN CHAI	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	LAN FERRY	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
SHUN CHAI	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	LAN FERRY	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
SHUN CHAI	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55	4.55	5.55	6.55	LAN FERRY	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
SHUN CHAI	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	LAN FERRY	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
SHUN CHAI	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.05	LAN FERRY	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05
SHUN CHAI	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	LAN FERRY	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
SHUN CHAI	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	LAN FERRY	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
SHUN CHAI	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	LAN FERRY	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
SHUN CHAI	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	LAN FERRY	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	1.25	2.25	3.25	4.25
SHUN CHAI	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	LAN FERRY	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
SHUN CHAI	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35	5.35	6.35	7.35	LAN FERRY	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
SHUN CHAI	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	LAN FERRY	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
SHUN CHAI	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	LAN FERRY	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45

THE HO MUN TIN SYNDICATE ACCUSED, ACQUITTED.

The case in which a contractor named Ka Rim Din is charged by a Chinese married woman with the fraudulent appropriation of \$2,500, money alleged to have been entrusted to him for the purpose of purchasing lots of land, in the Ho Mun Tin Syndicate, came to an end at the Hongkong Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Mr. Jenkin, in the course of his address to the jury on behalf of the accused, commented strongly on the manner of the plaintiff. The woman came into that Court and stated that she had melted down her dowry and jewellery in order to raise money for the purchase of the lots, and that this was all done in the strictest secrecy and without the knowledge of her husband. He asked, would a decent woman, who had a plain, straight tale to tell of advancing money for a decent and straight transaction go into the witness-box and behave in the way she had done? The woman was impudent and insolent. A woman who would say quite unnecessarily to a man who was asking her questions, that he was dreaming, and that he was always dreaming, was a woman who was going to 'unnecessary' lengths in a desire to besmear the case for the defence. It was not the manner of a demure lady who was asking her questions that he wronged her, and who was merely trying to get justice done. She really thought she was going to get out of the case the return of the money she alleged she had lost. In that assumption she had been corrected by his Lordship. Mr. Jenkin added that the complete absence of the plaintiff's husband during the whole transaction was a fact of most vital importance. His absence was eloquent of the fact that he was afraid to come there and throw what light he could on the way in which the \$2,500 was obtained. He contended that the Crown had absolutely failed to prove what they had set out to do, namely, that the accused had taken the money and converted it to his own use. After his Lordship had summed up at length the jury, without retiring, returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

MISSING BRASS.

Two men who were charged with stealing brass at Hinghom were each sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ARMS.

A Chinese who was found at Kowloon railway station in possession of an automatic pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition was fined \$100.

MOUNTED POLICE ACTIVE.

Trooper French, of the Mounted Police Reserve, summoned six ricksha coolies for obstruction, and a fine of \$5 was imposed in each case.

Sergt. Arnold, also of the Mounted Police, summoned the driver of motor-car No. 47 for failing to sound his horn when rounding a bend. The defendant was convicted and fined \$5.

ROWDY JAPANESE.

The occupier of 45, Haiphong Road, which is a Japanese eating-house, was summoned for allowing disorderly conduct on his premises.

Inspector Gordon said that a number of Japanese officers were singing and shouting on the premises after midnight. Mr. F. E. Hall, of the Palace Hotel, also said that he had sent complaints to the police about the rowdy nature of the place.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

DOCTOR'S DISHONEST COOLIE.

A coolie in the employ of Dr. Lindsay Woods was charged with stealing a quantity of metal polish, and also a bottle of brandy.

The defendant admitted stealing the metal polish, but said that he knew nothing about the brandy, and this story was accepted.

Inspector Gordon said that complaints were received by the Police, and a Chinese detective, after making enquiries, found the metal polish concealed in a chimney at 3, Nathan Road.

A fine of \$25 was imposed, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 3

Proceeds of Smoking Concert held at Masonic Hall, Kowloon, including cheque for \$25 from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	100.00
W. A. Hannibal	100.00
M. J. D. Stephens	100.00
C. Thorne (2nd Donation)	50.00
Officers of S.S. Kutsang, per Mr. S. Nelson	35.00
J. W. Stephens	20.00
A. Shelton Cooper	15.00
Mrs. B. Barker, W. R. Shaw, S. C. Simpson, W. R. P. C. Potts, W. E. Clarke, H. Overy, A. J. L. F. M. Blackburn, G. M. Shaw, J. Rodger, W. F. C. C. P. S., Wong Siu Woon—\$10 each	100.00
P. T. Lumble, R. Hudson, W. F. Woolley, R. Bland, C. H. Hardy, J. Kennedy, A. Nichol, H. Owen, G. Brown, A. Morrison, E. Alcock, G. Albert, W. Kay, G. F. Nightingale, F. G. Sinclair, J. Bartley, R. M. Henderson, J. S. Farrell, G. E. M. A. Jenkins, A. Limberg, F. Rinch, B. W. Cormack, N. Lang, G. Young, T. W. Cartledge, W. Sinclair, W. B. Jones, W. A. Donaldson, S. Longfield, Commenge, T. P. A. M. Lindsay, A. F. Brown, H. McTavish, T. G. Samways, J. McCordale, J. W. Glover, C. W. Hart, J. D. Kinaird, T. Blair, H. Reincker, A. R. Forbes, R. H. Whiteford, H. Palmer, J. W. Stewart, P. Fluge, A. K. Anderson, J. H. Barrington, Chon Po Min, Tak Yuen, Mrs. Chan Chu Hing—\$5 each	270.00
T. Brawn, R. H. North, F. J. L., \$2 each; C. E. Gann, \$1	1.00
Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,057.00
Total	\$3,202.39

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Acknowledged to 18th April, 1917	\$20,544.35
Since received—	
Craigengower Cricket Club	\$32.00
M.S.S. sub. for June	5.00
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, sub. for May	20.00
Proceeds of Sweets on rifle match Hongkong v. Shanghai	456.60
Refund error in exchange on cheque	1.54
Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton (acting for Mrs. Arthur)—List No. 1	302.00
	907.14
Expended to 18th April	\$21,582.01
Since expended—	
20,000 Cigarettes sent to Mt. Austin Barracks	50.00
300,000 Cigarettes sent to the Troops at the Front	957.92
	\$21,582.93
Balance in hand	\$158.56

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong 8th June, 1917.

THANKS TO "KISMET."

The following acknowledgment has been received of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club's contribution to the "Star and Garter" Building Fund:—
British Women's Hospital,
21, Old Bond Street, London, W.
15th April, 1917.
Mowbray Northcote, Esq.,
Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of my Committee I beg to offer you hearty thanks for the very handsome sum of \$550 which you have forwarded from the Hongkong Amateur Club, as the result of performances of "Kismet."

My Committee greatly appreciate the practical interest shown in their work by British Residents in other parts of the world. Will you please convey to all who have assisted in this very successful undertaking the thanks and gratitude of the Committee of the "Star and Garter" Building Fund.—Yours truly,
(Sd.) A. L. DOUGLAS
(Secretary).

EXERCISE IN THE FAR EAST.

Exercise is a positive febrile with many Europeans in the Far East, and like other fetishes it claims a regular toll of victims. One of the soundest medical men in the Straits, a man who is constitutionally adverse to making dogmatic statements, told us years ago that far more people were killed off here through indulging in too much exercise than ever died through not taking enough, and we are consequently getting illustrations of the truth of his remark. Exercise in moderation is certainly good for almost everyone, but it needs to be taken regularly and mildly, not spasmodically and in huge doses. The person who sits in an office all the week and then on Sunday has a long swim in the sea, followed by a couple of rounds of golf in the morning and three hard sets of tennis in the evening, is an ass. All he requires and all he should take is a couple of rounds of golf or tennis and a rubber of Bridge.—*Straits Echo.*

GERMANY'S TURKISH PROTEGE.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN MIXED COURT, SHANGHAI. JURISDICTION ACCEPTED.

The case in which Abraham Ettinger, a Turkish *protège* of the German authorities in China, who is charged with committing a breach of China's neutrality and attempting to forge a Spanish passport, was continued on June 4th, at the Mixed Court, before Mr. P. Grant Jones and Magistrate Wang. There was a sprinkling of Germans in Court as well as Ettinger's wife, who watched the proceedings with keen interest. Ettinger is a man of florid countenance, a slight redness in his hair, thick-set and heavily modelled features, says the *N. O. Daily News*. He took a fair amount of interest in the proceedings and assumed a confident demeanour which was somewhat shaken when his counsel's objection to the jurisdiction of the Court was dismissed. Then he appeared anxious and betrayed symptoms of nervousness.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer defended.

MR. GRANT JONES'S JUDGEMENT.

In deciding against Dr. Fischer's objection to the Court's jurisdiction Mr. Grant Jones said:—
Since the last hearing of this case we have carefully considered the question of jurisdiction and have reached the following conclusion. The defendant is a Turkish subject and it is claimed on his behalf that as such he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court but to that of the Turkish authorities on whom, since the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and Germany, protection of German interests has devolved. It is necessary for us to examine the foundations upon which the prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction is based. It is admitted, I think, that there is no tripartite agreement between the three countries concerned, China, Turkey and Germany by which the latter Power is authorized to assume jurisdiction over Turkish subjects in China or never, so far as I am aware, expressly asserted to the exercise of such jurisdiction. It would, indeed, be strange if she had done so. For the doctrine of assimilation which prevails in Mohammedan countries, whereby an alien, whether his own government has treaty relations with the territorial sovereign or not, is considered to be entitled, as against the exercise of jurisdiction over him by the local authorities, to the protection of the consulate in whose registry he has been entered, is not recognized at all in China. Nor does the system of *protégés* exist here. Such being the case, the jurisdiction can only have been exercised with the tacit acquiescence or rather non-intervention of the Chinese Government, and we are of opinion that the extraterritorial privileges in China at any rate, cannot legally be assumed or acquired in such a manner. At its best the jurisdiction is but a questionable accretion to Treaty rights and must stand or fall with those rights.

The Treaty in question is the Sino-German agreement of 1891 by which "the subjects of the *Reichs-Deutschland* (Contractants)" are secured in the enjoyment of extraterritorial rights and privileges. Is that Treaty operative at the present time? I think not. By the dismissal of German officials from this country and by the reservation of certain offences when committed by Germans, to the jurisdiction of her own Courts, China has in effect abrogated or suspended the operation of the Treaty. Such exemption from the local jurisdiction as German subjects enjoy at the present time is the result of a regnant of extraterritoriality, limited in extent. That regnant is expressed in the instructions recently issued by the Ministry of Justice, and in accordance with the well-known principle of International Law is to be construed most strictly in favour of the grantor, that is to say there is only such derogation from the territorial sovereignty as is expressly conceded in the grant. The language of these instructions is perfectly clear and it is the language of revocation and limited regnant.

It follows, I think, and a ruling has been expressly invited on this point, that it is for the Court, and for the Court alone, to determine in each and every instance the question of jurisdiction over German subjects, the question whether an offence is justiciable in this Court or in the Dutch Court. For this reason the action of the Municipal Police in a recent case was, in my opinion, perfectly correct, and they should follow a similar course on all future occasions, that is, bring the person charged to this Court in order that the question of jurisdiction may be determined here and not elsewhere.

INSINUATIONS OF PREJUDICE.
Dr. Fischer—I object to the ruling of the Court and I wish to make a further motion—a motion for the change of venue of the Court. There are two charges against my client, breach of neutrality and attempted forgery of a document. A Spanish document is alleged to have been forged by the accused or an attempt to this effect has been made. With due respect to the Assessor I submit that the case seriously affects Spanish interests and therefore ought to be remanded for the Spanish Assessor.

The Assessor—Is there any claim from the Spanish Assessor?

Dr. Fischer—I will ask the Court to have the case brought before him. He will make a claim when he has seen the documents. The police should have sent all the papers to him.

The Assessor—is the Spanish Assessor a Spaniard?

Dr. Fischer was understood to reply that he was an Austrian, and added that the trial of the case necessitated a fully impartial and disinterested judge. In the present case the accused had been

HONGKONG PRISON REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent of the Hongkong Prison for the year 1916 states that the number of prisoners received into prison during the year was 4,169 as compared with 4,178 in 1915.

There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny during the year under review, the number being 916 against 707 for the previous year.

The number of Revenue Grade prisoners admitted to prison was 1,894, or 45 per cent. of the total admissions.

One hundred and forty juveniles were admitted. In 50 cases corporal punishment was awarded. Of these 23 were sentenced to be whipped forthwith and discharged, and the remaining 27, in addition to whipping, received sentences varying from 24 hours' detention to 12 months' hard labour.

The percentage of convicted prisoners admitted to prison with previous convictions recorded against them was 13.3 as compared with 11.3 for 1915.

There were 92 prisoners admitted who were convicted by the Police Court in the New Territories, against 92 for the previous year, and 113 in 1914.

The percentage of prisoners in custody to the estimated population on the 31st of December, 1916, was the same as ten years previously.

One hundred and fifteen prisoners were whipped by order of the Court.

There were 9 deaths (7 from natural causes and 2 executions).

Constant attention is given to the instruction of long-sentence prisoners of good conduct, who are employed at industrial labour. In this connection it may be mentioned that 7,784,386 forms were printed and issued to the various Government Departments and 35,220 books bound and repaired.

The average annual cost per prisoner in 1916 was \$60.78, in 1915 \$73.78, and in 1914 \$69.58. The prisoners earned \$68,209.08.

A return of the income and expenditure for the past ten years shows that the former has risen from \$40,079.90 to \$60,019.80 and the latter from \$59,711.39 to \$112,615.70. The average cost per prisoner has fallen from \$98.88 to \$68.77.

THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

At the morning service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday), H.E. the Governor will unveil the handsome brass tablet which has been erected in memory of the late Rev. H. O. Spink, formerly Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, who was killed in action in France on August 9th last.

The Bishop of Victoria will dedicate the memorial, and will also preach an appropriate sermon.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

2nd-Lieut. W. W. Melville, of the Health Department, and late of the S.V. Artillery, has completely recovered from shell shock and the effects of gas. He has been promoted to a full lieutenant and, according to a letter received in Shanghai a few days ago, was to proceed to the Italian front with the Royal Field Artillery.

Mr. H. F. Miller, late of the Works Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, has been accepted as a candidate for a temporary commission in the Royal Engineers and is now undergoing a month's training at the London University O.T.C., S. Kensington.

brought before a British Assessor and his object in making this application was that the case should be sent before a neutral assessor. As matters stood he did not think there could be fair and impartial trial.

The Assessor—Prejudice?

Dr. Fischer—I will give no reasons. It is judicial knowledge that there is war between England, the Assessor's native country, and Turkey the accused's fatherland, and it was a fact that the state of diplomatic relations between countries would affect the mind and feelings of individuals of the different nations. He submitted that there must be prejudices against the defendant in the case.

The Assessor—Do you say that the British judges at home are not dispensing justice?

Dr. Fischer—At home it is different. Continuing, Dr. Fischer said I have to show that the accused is the victim of a trap laid by the War Intelligence Bureau attached to the British Consulate of Shanghai. I have to declare that English provocating agents in order to promote British war aims have close connexion with this charge made against the accused and I say that the Assessor must be prejudiced.

The Assessor did not accept this. "I sit here to do justice," he continued, "and while in this Court I accept no dictation from my authorities."

Dr. Fischer urged that the charge was a political one, especially considering the fact that the photograph of Nielsen, whom his learned friend called "notorious" appeared on the passport.

The Assessor—He was rather notorious, was he not? Perhaps you would say "celebrated."

Dr. Fischer concluded by urging that the case should be remanded for trial before a neutral Assessor.

Mr. Grant Jones said the Court would consider the application, but if the accused wanted the case to be tried before a neutral assessor, there would have to be an absolute and irrevocable submission by the accused to the jurisdiction of the Court and an absolute and irrevocable submission by the Dutch Consul-General on behalf of the German authorities and himself to the jurisdiction of the Court.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES,
From \$3.00 Each.

A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

GOLF SHIRTS UNDERVESTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET HALF-SLEEVES.



THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often results in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[487-3]

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[487-3]

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 542

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

[487-3]

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
"SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

FINISHING dates of remaining rounds extended one week.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [737]

G. R.
NOTICE.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the SUPPLY OF WATER by means of House Services to houses connected with the RIDER MAINS will be restored.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [781]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY, late of Bombay, in the Empire of India, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 24th day of June, 1917.
All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by this date.
Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic from its factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now in charge of the Cash Register business in Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
General Agents,
HONGTSE & Co., Ltd.,
(Representatives),
14A, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong. [666]

WANTED.

LADY (Semi-invalid) arriving in Colony at end of June requires furnished Room with Board, preferably in vicinity of University.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [723]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passport or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SE. "COLUSA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 14th inst. will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [784]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
JUNE 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.
(1917).

In the following London Successes:

Tues. June 12th. "THE HAPPY DAY,"
From Daly's Theatre.

Wed. June 13th. "THE MERRY WIDOW."

Thurs. June 14th. "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMENCING AT 8.15 P.M.

[729]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd, free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager. [608]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.

The Property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahok," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,923 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [697]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY,

the 18th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1896.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$9.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [618]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, for 2 months from the middle of June.
Apply—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co. [720]

TO LET.

SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [633]

TO LET.

"ARDSHEAL," No. 118, THE PRAX, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. E. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road. [462]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [461]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. A FURNISHED HOUSE in Locheil Terrace. From 1st July next.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 42 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at King's and York Buildings. HOUSES to let, WONGSICHONG ROAD. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Merston Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [634]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Vaux Road Central. [703]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled to one 6 H.P. Continuum Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with abundant regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSLEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 12th June.—
9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal—"The Happy Day."

Tuesday, 31st July.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

Monday, 18th Aug.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

Monday, 27th Aug.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lambert.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 816.

DEATH.

DANENBERG.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on June 4th, FRANCIS PAUL DANENBERG, aged 45 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Captain J. E. Watson desires to sincerely thank his many friends for the many heartfelt expressions of sympathy in his recent bereavement, and for the beautiful floral tributes.

[739]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG: 9TH JUNE, 1917.

THE LESSON OF THE RECENT AIR RAIDS.

Of the controversies which have arisen at different times among military and naval experts regarding the usefulness of particular weapons in modern warfare none has been settled more definitely by practical experience than that which

waged over the relative merits of the aeroplane and airship. It will be remembered that Germany pinned her faith to the Zeppelin, and no honour was regarded as too great to lavish upon the inventor of the instrument which was to scatter death and destruction throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles.

Our own War Office was urged to follow Germany's lead without delay in order that Great Britain might not be caught unprepared, but, although one or two tentative experiments were made in the construction of these lighter-than-air machines, it was decided—fortunately, as events have proved—that the results did not warrant the expenditure of vast sums in an attempt to secure aerial supremacy by such means.

Germany's record has been bitterly disappointing to her. When the smaller Zeppelins were destroyed others of greater capacity and more heavily armed were built, but they never achieved a success at all commensurate with the time, labour and money expended upon them.

One after another they came to grief, some at the starting-point of their journeys, others in the North

Sea, and some, again, whilst engaged in their nefarious work of scattering bombs indiscriminately upon undefended towns in England. The Zeppelins can, and do, perform work of immense value as scouting ships for the German Navy, but they are too conspicuous, too vulnerable, and too dependent upon atmospheric conditions ever to be able to obtain command of the air for the country employing them.

Once discovered, they provide a splendid target for attack, and a single incendiary bomb dropped from an aeroplane, accurately striking the great bag of inflammable gas, will send the vessel blazing to destruction.

Zeppelin raids, therefore, must be carried out during the dark hours of the night and only then when the barometer gives the assurance of settled weather, for an adverse wind might easily prevent a raider from returning to its base.

With all the cities shrouded in darkness they cannot, at the height at which they are obliged to operate, hope to obtain even a glimpse of their objective, and their bombs must necessarily be dropped in a haphazard manner.

After immense preparation, weary waiting for their opportunity, and running the gravest risks, their efforts to achieve any advantage of military importance have invariably been vain.

The German people are evidently beginning to recognise this, and the Zeppelin as a weapon of offence is being gradually abandoned. Aeroplanes, it will be noticed, are now always used for raids upon the English Coast, and although the result of the recent raid over Essex, when more than a half of the enemy machines were destroyed, shows that we can hold our own in any such fighting, our supremacy has not been sufficiently established to discourage the enemy altogether from making similar adventures in the future.

All the effort which Germany formerly concentrated upon the construction of Zeppelins is now transferred to the aeroplane. Over the battle areas our airmen have proved more than a match in skill and daring for their opponents, and, as the *communiqué* informs us, it is rarely that an enemy machine is allowed to come over our lines.

The wastage, however, must be enormous. Great numbers of aircraft must be maintained at home in order to guard against sporadic raids, and the needs of the Army inevitably grow larger. Our object will scarcely be achieved until our airmen dominate the air as indisputably as our sailors dominate the sea.

For this purpose our fleet of aeroplanes must be maintained in an ever-increasing state of efficiency, and outlying portions of the Empire like Hongkong, which are secure from molestation, should gladly embrace the opportunity to shoulder their share of the responsibility.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of drinking caustic soda in Chinese wine.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 26th May amounted to 70,389 tons and the sales to 55,515 tons.

The Peak Church has been repaired, the walls colour-washed and the seats re-varnished. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion there to-morrow (Sunday) at 8.15 a.m.

The coolie who was charged with robbery with violence at Broadwood, when he endeavoured to take a gold chain from the neck of Dr. Kew's little daughter, and was caught by Dr. Kew's house coolie after a stern chase, was ordered by Mr. Wood yesterday to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Another smatching case has been reported from the Wanchai district. A Chinese girl was walking along Morrison Hill Road, and when near the opium factory a Chinese of the coolie class caught hold of her and snatched from her wrist a gold bangle. He then ran away and has not been seen since.

Recent visitors from Hongkong to Peking include the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Mr. P. W. Goldring.

The American Consul General in Hongkong is in receipt of a cablegram indicating that, under the Selective Draft Law, men aged twenty-one to thirty were registered yesterday throughout the United States. Official returns are incomplete, but it is estimated that ten million men presented themselves. Nowhere was there the slightest disturbance. Official reports show only eight arrests in the entire country in connection with the matter.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned in which W. J. Stokes was suing R. M. de la Salla for alleged libel, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. E. J. Grist, appearing for plaintiff, said he would be compelled to ask for an order for pleadings, as he thought it might considerably shorten the case. The action was for damages for libel and his friend, Mr. Shenton, appearing on the other side, was asking for certain particulars. It was one of those cases which would be very much better for pleadings.

Mr. Shenton—There is the question of expense. Particulars might be sufficient for me.

Mr. Grist—They might be sufficient for my friend, but they are not for me. It is a very nice thing in a case of this kind for my friend to ask for particulars and yet give me no indication as to what his defence is. We want a statement of defence.

Mr. Shenton—There are only two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. I will inform my friend which I am going to rely upon after I have received the particular extracts from the log book.

The case was adjourned.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.
At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday Mr. C. D. Melbourne held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain Haaver Sonne, master of the s.s. *Yachow*, who was found dead in his cabin on board the ship on January 16th.

Dr. McFarlane said he made an examination of deceased's body. There was a cut across the neck, on the right side, three inches long, not much more than skin deep. There was also a cut across both wrists, a hole in the back of the skull, and a bullet wound was traced through the mouth, through the base of the brain and to the hole mentioned. The cause of death was due to the bullet. The cuts on the wrist were very superficial.

His worship—I wish to find out if possible whether the injuries were self-inflicted.

Dr. McFarlane—I think the wound were self-inflicted.

George Thomas Bird, head watchman at the Taikoo Docks, said he received a message asking him to go aboard the s.s. *Yachow*, which he did. He lifted the mattress and found a razor tucked away inside. Witness also saw a revolver, which was found on a chair. From the appearance of the chair he did not think there had been a struggle.

The verdict returned was "Captain Sonne died from a bullet wound caused by his own hand."

The Police have received a report to the effect that a Chinese paid \$2,000 to another Chinese who promised to send him a consignment of mushrooms in return. This was several months ago, and the mushrooms have failed to put in an appearance. The man who made the deal has also been absent since he agreed to send the mushrooms.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, with military honours, of the late Mr. John Lemm, who died at the Government Civil Hospital on Thursday after a long illness, from Bright's disease. The deceased was a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, many of whom attended, along with the officers, to pay a last tribute of respect to their deceased comrade. The bearers were drawn from "D" Company, which was the late Mr. Lemm's company, and the firing party was formed by "A" and "B" Companies under Sergt. McHutcheon. The Dead March was played by the band of the 18th Infantry, the buglers of which also sounded the "Last Post" after the firing of the volleys. The officers present were Major Wakeman and Capt. Champkin (Reserves), and Capt. Branch and Lieut. Wright, of the Volunteer Corps. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Featherstone. There was a large number of beautiful floral tributes, testifying to the great respect and esteem in which the deceased was held, the wreaths sent including one each from "A," "B" and "D" Companies of the Reserves, and also one from the Officers of the Reserves. The late Mr. Lemm had followed the profession of an architect in the Colony for many years, practising in Hongkong, Canton and Macao. He came to Hongkong from Australia, which was his homeland, and his always cheery disposition made him many friends. The deceased, who was unmarried, leaves a sister, who is in Australia.

LIFE ON THE "PHEUMPENH".
At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was mentioned in which W. J. Stokes was suing R. M. de la Salla for alleged libel, claiming \$1,000 damages.

Mr. E. J. Grist, appearing for plaintiff, said he would be compelled to ask for an order for pleadings, as he thought it might considerably shorten the case. The action was for damages for libel and his friend, Mr. Shenton, appearing on the other side, was asking for certain particulars. It was one of those cases which would be very much better for pleadings.

Mr. Shenton—There is the question of expense. Particulars might be sufficient for me.

Mr. Grist—They might be sufficient for my friend, but they are not for me. It is a very nice thing in a case of this kind for my friend to ask for particulars and yet give me no indication as to what his defence is. We want a statement of defence.

Mr. Shenton—There are only two defences, one of justification and the other of privilege. I will inform my friend which I am going to rely upon after I have received the particular extracts from the log book.

The case was adjourned.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.
At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday Mr. C. D. Melbourne held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Captain Haaver Sonne, master of the s.s. *Yachow*, who was found dead in his cabin on board the ship on January 16th.

Dr. McFarlane said he made an examination of deceased's body. There was a cut across the neck, on the right side, three inches long, not much more than skin deep. There was also a cut across both wrists, a hole in the back of the skull, and a bullet wound was traced through the mouth, through the base of the brain and to the hole mentioned. The cause of death was due to the bullet. The cuts on the wrist were very superficial.

His worship—I wish to find out if possible whether the injuries were self-inflicted.

Dr. McFarlane—I think the wound were self-inflicted.

George Thomas Bird, head watchman at the Taikoo Docks, said he received a message asking him to go aboard the s.s. *Yachow*, which he did. He lifted the mattress and found a razor tucked away inside. Witness also saw a revolver, which was found on a chair. From the appearance of the chair he did not think there had been a struggle.

The verdict returned was "Captain Sonne died from a bullet wound caused by his own hand."

THE WAR.

BIG BRITISH OFFENSIVE. FEARFUL BOMBARDMENT. GRIM FIGHTING AHEAD.

WAR POLICY OF FRANCE.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE. VIVID DESCRIPTION OF GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, June 7th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters writes:—

The new offensive opened an hour before daybreak, when at a pre-arranged moment, the biggest thing ever attempted in mining operations rent the sky with ear-splitting crashes, as the long series of mines, some of which were dug a year ago, were exploded along the whole enemy position. There was also a terrible glare. The aggregate total of charges in these earth-shattering eruptions was over a million pounds of high explosives. It was a most fitting answer to the Kaiser's bombard about the collapse of our offensive in the west.

The preliminary bombardment along the front of attack had been appallingly intense. The villages Wytschaete and Messines totally vanished. From the north of Hill 60 to the south of Ploegstreet the spectacle was incredible. The geography of the whole district changed, and was blown and furrowed beyond recognition. How many dark Hun lie amid the hecatomb the recording Angel alone can tell. The last two days of the bombardment were devoted to counter-battery work, and, thanks to the magnificent co-operation of the airmen, this largely curtailed the volume of German artillery fire.

The Belgian gunners in the Ypres salient actively participated in maintaining never-ceasing salvoes. The Huns had been uncertain where we would strike. They now know we are out to drive them off the Messines Ridge from which they drove a handful of British cavalry that had held it down to October 15th, 1914; also from their positions along which they have since dominated the Ypres salient. Two complete rehearsals for the present operation were carried out with most realistic completeness of detail.

The attack this morning was heralded by a night-long waxing and waning of thunder, and every variation in lightning effects. This was a most impressive and fitting accompaniment to the perfect tornado of gun-fire which welled up as the appointed hour approached. It was shortly after 3 o'clock when the infantry went forward. To moon, pouring rays through the film-like cloud, shed a mystic sheen over the land, which was heightened by the almost ceaseless iridescence of the guns, the signal lights and lightning, the whole being a grimly appropriate setting to the terrific and terrible drama.

It has been ascertained from prisoners that the enemy was not anticipating an attack at this particular time. The first news filtering from the front positions is encouraging. I understand we are established from Catten Farm to Wytschaete, and half-way through the wood, in which we have machine-guns emplaced.

Our casualties are reported as very light. The tanks are said to have rendered excellent service. The offensive has opened well, but we must be prepared for news of heavy fighting when the inevitable counter-attacks begin.

FRENCH STRONGLY ATTACKED.

PARIS, June 7th.
A communiqué says:—Violent and well-aimed fire ripped in the bud a strong German attack at midnight on a front of 600 metres northwest of St. Quentin. The attackers lost heavily and fell back precipitately to their own trenches. There has been the liveliest reciprocal artillery south of Brihan and north of Chemin-des-Dames. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

THE NEW BRITISH PUSH. PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, June 7th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked between 3 and 10 o'clock in the morning on the Messines and Wytschaete Ridge, on a front of nine miles. Everywhere we captured the first objectives. Further progress is reported as satisfactory along the whole front attacked. Numbers of prisoners are coming in.

BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, June 7th.
A Belgian communiqué says:—Both artillery forces are active on the whole front, particularly at Dixmude and between Steenstraete and Heissas, where we carried out destruction by fire of enemy batteries and works. Our airmen bombed the railway stations at Vyswegen and Langemark.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE NAVAL RAIDS.

BRITISH SQUADRON ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 7th.
The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes yesterday dropped a number of bombs on the aerodrome at Nieuwunster, fifteen miles south-west of Blankenberge, and hit a big shed.

Several bombs fell close to two machines in the aerodrome.

Four hostile aircraft attacked the returning raiders, but were driven off. All our machines returned safely.

THE RECENT AIR RAID.

TAUBES TAKE PART.

LONDON, June 5th.
(Delayed in transmission.)
A coast town correspondent reports that between eight and a dozen Taubes participated in to-night's raid. The hostile craft were hotly engaged by fire at a certain place, and also by British aviators, with the result that the enemy was driven back. At least one enemy machine was brought down, falling into the sea like a rocket, while another was hit. Crowds watched the aircraft manoeuvres.

GERMAN AIRMAN DIES.

LONDON, June 7th.
One of the captured Medway raiders has succumbed to his wounds. His observer is badly injured.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, June 7th.
An Austrian communiqué states:—We have taken 10,000 prisoners during the past three days in the Carso region.

HEAVY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, June 7th.
An official message says:—We repulsed a heavy attack at Bacher Valley. The enemy, reinforced, launched violent attacks on the Carso from Hill 247, southward of Versix, to Hill 31, and eastward of Jamiano. After daylong fighting, with varying fortune, the enemy was completely repulsed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RECENT NAVAL ACTION. TWO HOURS' RUNNING FIGHT.

LONDON, June 6th.
It is stated in the East Coast port where seven German sailors were landed by the Light Cruiser Squadron, that the action recently reported opened at 1.30 in the morning, and that a running fight lasted for two hours.

The enemy was five miles distant when sighted, and the British immediately manoeuvred on both sides. The enemy evidently put to sea to escape bombardment by sea and air.

DISTRESSED DESTROYERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.
The *Telegraaf* says that two German destroyers were towed into Zeebrugge on the morning of the 5th inst, badly damaged, and that another has not returned. This presumably refers to the S20.

THE TORPEDOED "TRANSYLVANIA."

TROOPS SAVED BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

LONDON, June 7th.
It has transpired that Japanese destroyers saved the bulk of the troops from the *Transylvania*.

The Japanese Commander has recorded his admiration at the silence and calmness of the men on the sinking ship, and the courage of the nurses.

AMERICA'S WAR CONDUCT. NO KILLING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, June 7th.
The Secretary of State, speaking at the North Carolina University, said the ten million men who registered on the 5th inst. were a sufficient answer to the plea that autocracy was necessary for efficiency. He added: "We must go into the air, where Germany has carried the war, but God forbid that American soldiers should ever kill women and children."

The Secretary for the Navy predicted that American genius would make submarines impossible before the war ended.

STEAMER AND SUBMARINE AMERICAN VESSEL'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

LONDON, June 7th.
With regard to the reported sinking of a German submarine by an American armed steamer during a running fight, according to the State Department's telegraphic advice the submarine was sighted at a distance of 7,000 yards. She was flying no flag at first, but she hoisted the American flag later, and then waited ten minutes.

As the submarine approached, the steamer fired and the submarine responded. The steamer succeeded in penetrating the submarine's outer range. The fight lasted for an hour and three-quarters, the submarine firing thirty-five and the steamer twenty-five shots.

The steamer's last shot apparently struck the submarine, which rose clear out of the water, stood stern up for a few seconds and then disappeared. The steamer was not damaged.

U.S. WARSHIPS IN FRENCH PORTS.

PARIS, June 7th.
American warships have arrived at French ports and have been given enthusiastic receptions.

SUBMARINISM AND PEACE. GERMAN IDEA OF ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, June 7th.
A remarkable statement is published in the *Ost Preussische Zeitung*, suggesting the abandonment of ruthless submarining as the best basis for peace negotiations.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WAR AIMS OF FRANCE.

DECLARATION IN THE SENATE.

LONDON, June 7th.
M. Ribot, continuing his speech in the Senate, said that such confabulations of Socialists in foreign towns as was now proposed to be held in Stockholm, could only create an illusion of peace that was dangerous. "Never at any moment, especially when the struggle is hardest, cause the end is approaching, can we leave such an illusion in the public mind and in the Army. France requires all her strength, especially moral strength."

As he left Frenchmen, we do not seek a captious, equivocal formulae, and we have rejected the trip laid in a seductive formulae, which was not originated in Petrograd but which was imported from elsewhere and the birthplace of which is only too obvious. The words "No Annexations" cannot mean that we have not the right to demand what belongs to us, namely, Alsace-Lorraine, which has never ceased to be French at heart since the abominable act which violated right and justice in 1871.

M. Ribot, later in his speech, said that "our best guarantee will be the formation of Europe in which all nations belong to themselves and in which no single man shall let loose such evils as have been let loose in Germany. It is necessary that the Germans should consent, for I believe in the power of ideas of justice. All those who have fought together to the end will find the need of not separating after victory. They must form a League of Peace in the name of that democratic spirit which France had the honour of introducing to the world. We nations in arms will form a society of nations. That is where the future of humanity lies. All nations that are not nations of prey must unite to compel others not to disturb peace."

After M. Ribot's speech, the Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Government, affirming that a durable peace was only possible through the victory of the Allies, and expressing the determination of France to pursue the war until it had achieved the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, punishment for the enemy's crimes, reparation for damage, and guarantees against Prussian militarism.

BRITISH APPROVAL.

LONDON, June 7th.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Sir George Cave stated that the Government, the House and the country completely agreed with the statement of war aims made in the French Chamber. He promised to convey to Mr. Bonar Law a suggestion that the House should show its entire accord therewith.

Mr. Snowden:—Are we to understand that the Allies are prepared to go on fighting regardless of other considerations until these aims are attained? (Cries of "Yes.")

Sir George Cave replied that Mr. Snowden must take the answer given as absolute.

FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.
The German papers announce that the airman, Schaefer, who has brought down thirty machines and who was recently decorated with the *Pour le Merite*, has been killed in a fight with a British squadron.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 8th.
Silver is quoted at 381. There has been Continental buying. The market is steady.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

KRONSTADT TROUBLE OVER.

PETROGRAD, June 7th.
The Kronstadt trouble has been settled. The local Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have agreed to recognise the Provisional Government.

MUNITION WORKERS.

PETROGRAD, June 7th.
The threatened munition workers' strikes, mentioned on June 2nd have been averted; the managers having conceded the demands, including a six-hour day.

AN APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 7th.
The *Daily News* correspondent at Petrograd says that General Alexieff's association with the old regime has caused much grumbling, which General Brusiloff's appointment is expected to dispel.

General Gutor, who succeeds General Brusiloff, is the youngest General in the Army.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Gurko has resigned.

APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS.

PETROGRAD, June 7th.
The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has sent a communication to the Socialist Parties and Trade Unions throughout the world, again appealing to them to send delegates to the Socialist Conference mentioned on May 31st. It expresses the opinion that such a Conference will be the first step towards a speedy peace, on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, and on the principle of the right of nations to choose their own destinies. It affirms that peace can only be secured by the uniting of the international proletariat against universal slaughter, and says the main object of the Conference will be to break the party truces which are at present militating against the struggle towards peace.

RUSSIA AND THE 1917 CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 6th.
Colonel Repington, the well-known military correspondent, points out that the 1917 campaign was planned on the faith of an assurance of vigorous Russian support by a fixed date, which has not been forthcoming. He dwells on the consequence of the enormous German strength in the West, and hopes that the Russian Armies will soon promptly renew the mighty deeds of their past.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN NORWAY.

LONDON, June 7th.
The general strike in Norway which was called on June 1st, took the form of a day's cessation from work, and is described as the greatest demonstration ever seen in Norway. There were no disorders. The factories in Sweden also struck work for a single day.

RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

PETROGRAD, June 7th.
Addressing a Zionist Congress, the Foreign Minister stated that he was communicating with the Allies with a view to collective representations to Turkey, through a neutral power, with the object of attempting to end the atrocities in Palestine, which were degrading humanity.

THE STOCKHOLM CON- FERENCE.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS STAND ALOOF.

LONDON, June 7th.
Mr. Hutchison, of the Engineers' Society, has declined the invitation of the Labour Executive to go to Stockholm and Petrograd.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress has decided to send two representatives to Petrograd to advise the Russians on British Trade Union methods. The visit is in no wise of a political character, and the representatives will not go to Stockholm.

MAN-POWER.

THE USE OF COLOURED MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 7th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanton asked why hundreds of thousands of young, strong and willing coloured members of the Empire who were ready to go to the front to fight for Great Britain were not used.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the means of utilising to the best advantage the services which coloured people of the Empire were capable of rendering had already been thoroughly investigated, and they were continually considering the matter. Contingents of these people were already rendering useful service in several spheres of the war for which they were best suited, and arrangements are in hand both for reinforcing the existing contingents and for forming new ones.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7th.
Recruiting of British subjects for the British Army has opened here. Numerous applications had previously been received.

COTTON GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION.

LONDON, June 7th.
The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Paris says that the great speculation in the French cotton market is revealed by the fact that a powerful cotton syndicate has warned the Government of the disastrous consequences, and the shutting down of every branch of the industry is predicted. It is understood that the Government has decided on energetic action against the cotton speculators in the Havre cotton market, where already there is a difference of 88 francs in the price, compared with Liverpool.

BULGARIAN PREMIER IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.
The Bulgarian Premier, accompanied by the Director of Public Debt, is visiting Berlin.

SAILOR SURVIVES SIX DISASTERS.

The *Donegal* was almost within sight of the English coast when she was torpedoed (states a special correspondent of the *Daily Express*, writing on April 22nd). The missile struck the stern, which, to use the phrase of one of the survivors, was "blown to pieces". The greatest gallantry was shown by the officers and crew in caring for the soldiers, all of whom were quickly removed to the other vessels which came to the rescue.

"There was no panic at all," one of the crew told me. "Everybody worked quietly to get the wounded off, and we had all got clear when the vessel sank, about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. She went down stern first." This man had a wonderful escape from death. "I was off duty, and was sleeping in my brother's bunk when the explosion came," he said. "It was a good thing for me that I was not in my own bunk. That had been given up to a wounded soldier while I was on duty, and my brother told me not to disturb him but to take his bunk. When the explosion occurred it blew to pieces that part of the ship where my own bunk was. As it was I was injured. After the crash part of the deck above my head fell in and gashed my forehead rather badly."

Later I learned from others details, of the amazing series of escapes he has had from vessels lost or injured in collision or warfare. The record is as follows:

Nine or ten years ago he was on the *Astoria*, the hospital ship recently sunk, when she was in collision on her maiden voyage. In 1911 he was on the liner *Olympic* when she was in collision with H.M.S. *Hawk*. In 1912 he was on the *Titanic* when she sank after collision with an iceberg. Four lives (including his own) were lost. In February 1916 he was on H.M. auxiliary ship *Albatross* when she sank and was sunk by the German raider *Greif* in the North Sea, a horrible wound in leg and arm. In November last he was on the giant *Britannic*, the hospital ship, when she was torpedoed in the Aegean. This month he has again lost his ship through being torpedoed. When I saw him his head was swathed in bandages. One eye, in his own expressive phrase, was "hung up," and his lips and nose were swollen out of all shape. One hand was also wrapped in bandages. Yet he still smiled cheerfully, if painfully, as he talked, and the last thing he told me was, "I had already fixed up for another boat if he was well enough to go when she sailed."

NATIONS' SOULS.
SOME SURPRISES.[BY MAURICE MASTRELLON, THE GREAT
BELGIAN DRAMATIST AND POET.]

In the admirable and touching pages in which Octave Mirbeau bequeaths to us his last thoughts, the splendid friend who has just been taken from all who in this world hunger and thirst after justice expresses his surprise at finding how in the supreme moments of its life the collective soul of the French nation differs from the soul of each of the individuals of which it is composed.

He had devoted the best part of his work to examining, dissecting, presenting in a blinding and sometimes unbearable light and stigmatising with unequalled eloquence and bitterness the weaknesses and selfishness, the folly and meanness, the vanity and sordid money-sense, the daint of conscience, honesty, charity, dignity, the shameful stains on the life of his fellow-countrymen.

Then, in the hour of insistent duty, there might have been seen arising suddenly, as in fairland, out of the muddy water, which he had so long stirred with rough and generous disgust, the purest, noblest, most patient and fraternal spirit of heroism and sacrifice which the world has ever known, but even in the most glorious days of history, but even in the time of the most romantic legends, which were but glorious dreams that the world never hoped to realise.

THE COMMONPLACE BECOMES NOBLE.

I could say as much of another nation, which I know well, since it dwells in the land where I was born. The Belgians, under the guise which they always showed us, give no promise of a noble soul. They seemed to us narrow and limited, rather commonplace and honest in a mean, inglorious way; they were without ideals or generous aspirations, wholly absorbed by their petty material well-being, their petty local wrangles.

Yet when the same hour of duty sounded for them, more menacing and formidable than for others, because it sounded, mysterious and terrible, before all others, where there was everything to gain and nothing to lose—but honour, if they proved faithless to a pledged word; at the first call of a conscience aroused by fire, without hesitating or glancing at what they had to meet or undergo, with an irresistible and unanimous outburst of soul, they showed themselves to be a decision such as no other people had ever taken, and saved the world, well knowing that themselves could not be saved. And this assuredly is the noblest sacrifice that the heroic and martyrs, who hitherto seemed the devoted knights of sublime courage, could achieve on earth.

THE AMBITIOUS BECOMES A BEAST.

On the other hand, those of us who had had occasion to mix with Germans, who had lived in Germany and believed that they knew German manners and letters, thought it beyond controversy that the Bavarians, Saxons, Hanoverians, and Rhinelanders, despite certain defects of education rather than character which grated upon us somewhat, possessed also certain qualities, notably a genial kindness, gravity, laboriousness, steadiness, an uncompromising temper, simplicity of domestic life, sense of duty, and a habit of taking life conscientiously, which we had always ignored or succeeded in losing.

So, despite the warnings of history, we were struck dumb with amazement, we refused at first to believe the early tales of atrocities which were not incidental, as in every war, but designed, premeditated, systematic, and performed with a light heart by an entire people setting itself of sober purpose and with the pride of perversity outside the pale of humanity, transforming itself of a sudden into a pack of devils more formidable and destructive than all those that hell had hitherto belched into our world.

THE COLLECTIVE SOUL.

We knew already, and Dr. Gustave Le Bon had demonstrated to us in a curious way, that the soul of a crowd does not resemble the soul of any of its component members. According to the leaders and to the circumstances which control it, the collective soul is sometimes higher, juster, more generous, very often, indeed, more awayed by impulse, more credulous, more cruel, more barbarous and blind. But a crowd has only a provisional, momentary soul, which cannot survive the short-lived and almost always violent occurrence that calls it into being; its eventual and transitory psychology can hardly throw light upon the way in which the deep, secular, and almost deathless soul of a nation is formed.

It is natural enough that a nation should not know itself at all, and that its acts should plunge it into a state of bewilderment from which it only recovers when history has to a greater or less degree explained its acts to it. None of the men who make up a nation knows himself; still less does he know his fellows.

Not one of us really knows what manner of men he is, not one of us can say what he will do, in circumstances that are unexpected and a trifle more serious than those which form the customary tissue of life. We spend our lives in questioning and exploring ourselves; our acts are as much a revelation to ourselves as to others; and, the nearer we draw to our life's end, the farther stretches the vista of what remains for us still to discover. We own but the smallest part of ourselves; there rest, which is almost the whole, does not belong to us at all, but merges in the past and the future and in other mysteries more unknown than future and past.

THE DEAD LIVE IN US.

What is true of each one of us is very much more true of a great nation comprising millions of men. That represents

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NORWAY AND SUBMARINE WAR.
OVER FOUR HUNDRED VESSELS SUNK.

The Christiania correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphed on April 3rd:—

The *Tidens Tegn*, reviewing the history of the German submarine campaign during 1915-17, more particularly as it has affected Norway during the past three months, emphasizes the ruthlessness with which the campaign has been conducted and the tremendous increase in the losses inflicted upon Norwegian shipping.

Ships in ballast and ships with cargoes of coal and coke destined for Norway; ships trading between neutral ports and even ships which have unwittingly entered the "danger zone" in ignorance of the latest German submarine proclamation in which that zone was defined, have all been sent to the bottom with pitiless ruthlessness and in utter disregard of human lives, the loss of which is increasing daily. Up to date, Norway alone has lost 420 ships with a total of 600,000 tons. This record does not include a number of large steamers whose fate is unknown, but which have been missing for so long a time that their destruction, and the loss of the whole of their crews, may now be assumed.

According to official statistics quoted by the journal named, Norway had on January 1st, 1915, on her shipping register 2,137 steamships and 493 sailing ships, with an aggregate of 2,490,000 tons. Since that date the losses have amounted to about 30 per cent. of the number and 25 per cent. of the tonnage of the fleet. At the beginning of this year, notwithstanding the number of new ships launched, the fleet numbered 2,036 vessels (including 308 sailers). During the first three months of this year the fleet was reduced by 140 vessels, of 223,000 tons, destroyed by submarines or mines, the losses for each month being as follows: January, 4 vessels, of 67,000 tons; February, 41 vessels, of 63,000 tons; March, 54 vessels, of 103,000 tons.

The opportunities for the replacement of the lost tonnage are extremely limited, as the Norwegian shipyards are not able to construct more than 30,000 tons yearly, while the fulfilment of the shipbuilding contracts on behalf of Norway in the United States has been made extremely problematical by the imminence of the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany. The *Tidens Tegn* concludes that if the destruction of tonnage is continued at the present rate the existence of the Norwegian commercial fleet will be seriously menaced.

THE TSAR'S UNHEEDED WARNINGS.

The Moscow *Utro Rossie* says:—

Among the correspondence discovered by the commission of investigation at the Court of Nicholas II., a large number of letters have been found addressed to members of the Royal families of several Allied and neutral countries. All these correspondents insisted in their letters on the necessity for the Tsar to make a "civil peace with his people," and also to "alter his methods of government for the sake of the Allied cause." Nicholas II.'s answers to this advice are couched in very cold terms.

The most urgent advice was given to Nicholas II. by the members of the Danish Royal family. In these letters he was reminded that Russian internal dissensions, which were inevitable under the old system, formed part of the German plan of war and of the Kaiser's diplomatic game.

a future and a past stretching incomparably farther than those of a single human life. It is admitted and repeated again and again that it is the dead who usher it in. It is certain that the dead live on in a far more active life than is generally believed and control it unknown to itself; and the future, though it stands at the other end of the ages, comprises all those who are not yet born, all those whom it loses in itself like its dead; and they contribute to the decisions of a nation no less weighty a voice than the dead.

But even in present times, at the moment when a nation lives and puts forth its activity on earth, apart from the influence of those who no longer are and those who are not yet, there is outside the nation, and outside the collection of bodies and brains, which make it up, a host of forces and powers which have not place, a host which does not abide in the nation consistently, yet none the less belongs to it as essentially and directs it as effectively as those other forces and powers which are contained in it. What our body encloses when we believe ourselves circumscribed is little in comparison with what it does not enclose; and it is in what the body does not enclose that the highest and most powerful part of our being seems to dwell. It is this that constitutes all the floating forces so much deeper and more numerous than those which seem fixed in the body and spirit that make up the real soul of a people.

They do not show themselves in the petty incidents of daily life which only concern the narrow, mean covering in which a nation goes sheltered; but they unite, join forces, and reserve their passionate ardour for the hours of tragic fate when everlasting destiny is at stake. In that moment they take decisions which history inscribes on her records and of which the grandeur, the generous impulse, and the heroic astonish even those who have taken them more or less unknown to themselves, often in spite of themselves, and who are made manifest in their own eyes as a revelation of themselves, unexpected magnificent, and incomprehensible. *Daily Mail*.

STATE OF GERMANY.
ONLY FIGHTING TROOPS WELL FED.

PUBLIC OPINION DEPRESSED.

There has arrived in London recently a gentleman who has spent the last three years in Germany. He is a neutral who was able to get away within the last few weeks by a circuitous route, which brought him into Paris. In an interview with a representative of the *Morning Post* he said that he was surprised at the condition of both Paris and London. In Paris he found things not at all out of the way, certainly not so bad as we were told in Germany, and the bread was especially delicious. I had been eating the German bread, which is quite unpalatable, black, tough, doughy, and indigestible. Your bread in London is a revelation, it is so good; and, mind you, in Germany I was in a position to pay for good food. As to the general state of the country, and particularly the big commercial cities like Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and others, where trade had existed, he said: "People everywhere are in the most depressed frame of mind. They talk only of food, and the absence of any cheering news which would realise the promises originally made when they entered on the war is hitting them hard. They know what is going on, but always take the view that it is they who are being attacked. They seem to have forgotten that they started on a war of conquest, though when the conflict began that view was proclaimed loudly enough. They believe that Germany can never lose in the end, that their line in France is impregnable, and that though the Zeppelins have fizzled out and have not laid London in ruins, and their attacks on the coast have not destroyed the fortresses, yet they pin their faith to the 6-boats. They thoroughly believe, although they can see no practical results, that they are right in banking on the submarine; that by them they will bring England to her knees."

LOST COMMERCIAL SUBMARINES.

"It is known, too, that their idea that the U-boats could be used commercially is a failure. In the ports it is known that both the *Breuen* and the *Deutschland* are either sunk or in the possession of the British Navy, but the Government issues official statements that all is right with these boats, but that for military reasons it is impossible to say anything about them."

"Food is very short. In one great city where I lived the principal article of diet was mangel wurtzel. No potatoes could be had, and though fish arrived it was all commandeered for military purposes. Food can be had outside the card allowance—which is not sufficient to furnish subsistence—but at prices which are horribly high. The winter has been intolerably bad, and no coal was available, so that even in the great centres all places of public resort had to be closed down and cafes and theatres outside Berlin had to stop. In the circumstances it is not surprising that even over German victories, real or imaginary, there is no more flagging of houses and business premises. Lately this came to be known as 'compulsory merry-making,' and was so obviously absurd that it was stopped."

"The civil authorities are without any power. The real bosses are the military men, who order every detail of life, from the number of boots you may possess, to the potatoes which you may buy. The military authorities hold all the actual power in the State. They do what they please, and do not care a hang about anything so long as they retain the power, and they are going to hold it as long as they possibly can. The Socialists are very active, and are finding ways and means of circulating leaflets against the Government. Russia has furnished them with a strong stimulus and made them more daring. This is why the Emperor is beginning to talk of political reform, and whatever way the war goes now there will be a change. Each soldier at the front is a latent Socialist, and either there will be a great democratic advance or a tremendous reaction which will send Germany back in history 300 or 400 years."

NO FOOD FOR LEAVE MEN

"Places such as those I have named are deserts. There are shops and business places, and women buy dresses and men buy clothes, but at high prices. There is no chocolate and no sugar. Very few men are seen, and not even soldiers on leave are plentiful. They used to be, but are no longer. For one thing they get no food when on leave, and I fancy are glad to get back to the front to obtain a meal. Drinks of all kinds are plentiful at a price. There is plenty of whiskey, gin, champagne, and wine, and also beer, though that is now very thin. Men up to forty-eight are being taken for soldiers, and the men who were exempted are constantly undergoing coming out. The soldiers are very sick of the war, and the military discipline were not so strict as they would soon come. Despite the fact that they are taking the fit and the unfit, and as is revealed by their losses are terrible, as is revealed by that fact alone, the people go on accepting what is told them, but are always blaming the Austrians and their Allies for getting them into difficulties. They simply despise the Austrians as soldiers."

"They know, generally speaking, that they are 'in the soup,' and say that their diplomacy is rotten, because it makes enemies for them everywhere. They think nothing of America. They believe she is useless, with no army and a poor navy, which cannot get at them. America they do not fear at all, and think that if they can only starve out England the United States will also have to give way."

"Business is dead with so many countries that thousands of firms are ruined, especially in places like Frankfurt and Bremen, and the free port of Hamburg. The women and children are very badly off. Milk is scarce and thin, and only allowed to sick people. Everything is reserved for the men at the front. There are no beans and no cereals of any kind."

FOOD FROM SCANDINAVIA.

"Where there is still good business done is with the Northern countries: Scandinavia, in fact, and particularly (Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADITION.

[BY A RETIRED REGULAR OFFICER.]

We were talking of the Old Army and the New. My friend belonged to the Old, had been wounded months ago and was now on the Staff.

"Of course they have no tradition!" "What exactly do you mean by tradition?" I asked, and by way of lessening any appearance of profound ignorance added, "I understand tradition to be a sort of cross between History and Custom, consisting for the greater part of unwritten testimony promulgated with a view to promoting esprit de corps."

"Exactly so," he replied. "Now take my own Regiment as an example; whenever a new man joined he told him—this Regiment was formed in 1679—just that fact, and allowed it to sink in. Then later and by degrees we mentioned the campaigns we had been in, the battles we had fought, what our Regiment had done, and so forth; and in this way imbued him with the facts of our history and made him not only proud to belong to us, but keen to uphold our traditions."

"I quite understand," I said. "But the New Army has behind it the whole of its history, or imbibed it with their mothers' milk and it is in their blood. If it were not so we should not have had our new army, an army composed of millions of our best who have voluntarily come forward in the past two years. Of course there is good and bad tradition history and where custom begins."

"I don't quite follow you," my friend remarked. "I don't know what you mean by bad tradition, bad tradition cannot live!"

"We all know of some things that are done solely because they were done a hundred years ago, and that are not good or sensible, but perhaps the reverse, in themselves. Tradition can be bad."

"I see what you mean," he answered, "but my point is that the New Army is without even a theoretical tradition."

"They may be, but they are learning the art of war in practice," I answered. "And so we chatted on, my friend being very ready to concede how splendid our New Army was, in spite of the absence of what for a better word we called tradition, and then applied to much else besides."

A Zepp. raid had recently occurred, and a Zepp. had been brought down in flames. What traditions had the Flying Corps behind them?

Mine-sweepers, manned by men who were formerly peaceful fisher-folk, were day and night fishing for mines and submarines. What traditions had they to spur them on or guide them?

Workmen were turning out munitions instead of ploughshares in many factories. What were their traditions? Had not labour departed wholesale from many traditions they had before the war in regard to hours, output, holidays, and everything else?

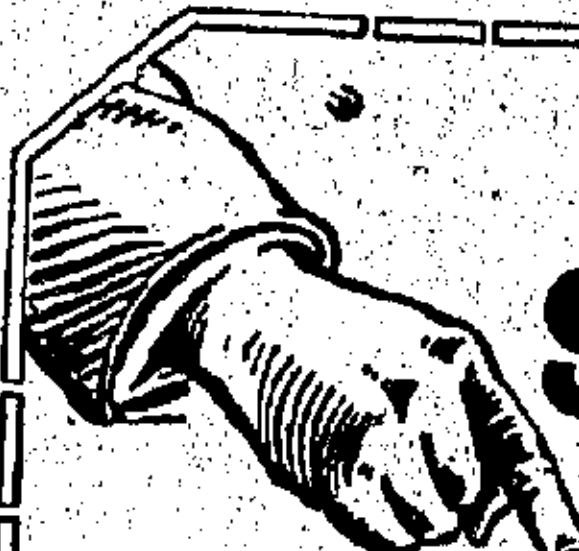
Tradition is useful in its way, but behind, and above all, is the spirit of the people. The one great tradition crudely expressed in the words "Britons Never Shall be Slaves" is born and bred in our blood and means a good deal more than we think. It means that we are free and intend to remain so; and it leads us to sympathise with the oppressed, and to uphold the cause of justice. It is our tradition that we have never been beaten, or if we have been, we have never known or acknowledged it, and now will. The determination never to give in, to dream of giving in until victory is won is after all a bigger asset than any local tradition, and will do more to win the war than the fit of uniforms, the polish of buttons, the goose step or any other details, and this may be said without detracting one jot from our original "contemptible little army" which with its perfect discipline, superlative courage, magnificent pluck, and wonderful esprit, due in a large measure to this attribute which we call tradition, saved the situation in the early days before we were ready."

With Sweden and Denmark. Great amounts of food come from those countries and also from Holland, and the German banks have made huge profits out of the trade. Nearly all the means by which this trade is carried on comes through or by permission of Great Britain. If you had stopped the supplies to Sweden, Denmark, and Holland of such articles as maize, you would have ended the war long ago. These supplies are fed to cattle, and the cattle turn into meat for German troops."

"The Germans are preparing for peace. They certainly have provision, and have instituted a Ministry with the object of foreseeing and meeting the difficulties which will arise from the change of conditions in trade, etc., after the war. The business men understand the situation. Herr Baile, when he makes his speeches, says what he is told to say, and he is not such a fool as to believe that his instructions from the military authorities as to the statements he must make reflect the truth. He is an American trained business man, and cannot help himself. Again, this is true of Bethmann Hollweg, who is very much of the type of able, scholarly personage that Mr. Balfour is. He has to say what he is told by the military authorities. He is a clear-headed, long-sighted man, but the servant of the Emperor."

"The best-hated people are the British. Everyone in Germany understands that it is Great Britain that has brought them to their present pass. They are convinced that if Great Britain had not intervened they would easily have overrun France, then turned on Russia, and after that they were in possession of the Channel ports, and in turn the United States. They make no secret of this opinion, though they persist in talking of themselves as being 'at stake.'"

Mention was made that travel of all sorts was very much restricted and the control of the people very close, so that they were always well in hand. Large numbers of Russians and Belgians were at work on the land, and there was no fear of lack of phosphates for agricultural purposes, obtained by chemical process from the air. Immorality was rife everywhere, the apparent idea being to encourage reproduction as much as possible. *Morning Post*.

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"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Des at MARSEILLES	Des at LONDON
to	at	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
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(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave S'PORE	Des at MARSEILLES	Des at LONDON
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR.
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... | NIKKO MARU (FRI) ... 15th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Takeda 9,600

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... | KIRIN MARU (SAT) ... 16th June, at Noon.
Capt. Sasaki 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... | SUWA MARU (MON) ... 16th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sekine 11,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... | ATSUTA MARU (MON) ... 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Itano 16,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... | HITACHI MARU (WED) ... 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tomioka 13,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...

KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...

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(CARGO ONLY).

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Telephone Nos. 292 and 293
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R. MOBI Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 11 knots	TUES., 12th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 22nd June.
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI., 10th August.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$248 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£132).
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, 467

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. CO. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$195.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

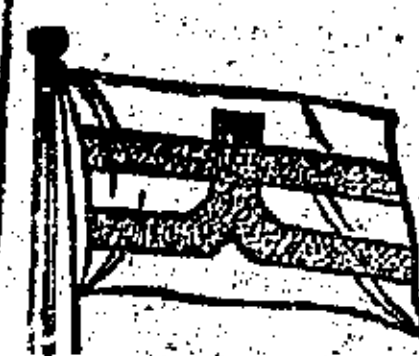
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU" ... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Messemur. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Auping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th June at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th June, at 10 A.M.
"KATO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th June at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st June at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

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